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WEATHER
PAGE 2 — FAIR

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GERMANS REFUSE PLEA OF WHITLOCK FOR MISS CAVELL

Efforts to Save English
Nurse Are Continued to
Very Last Minute.

AMERICANS GO DIRECTLY
TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Full Report of Circumstances
Made by U. S. Minister
in Brussels.

ISSUED BY BRITISH OFFICIALS

Document Refers to Apparent Lack
of Good Faith on Part of
Teutons.

LONDON, October 21.—The full report of the circumstances of the condemnation and execution of Miss Edith Cavell, an English woman, and head of a training school in Brussels, for helping English, French and Belgian soldiers to escape from Belgium, made by Grand Whitlock, the American minister in Brussels, to the American ambassador at London, was issued by the British government today.

How the secretary of the American legation, Hugh S. Gibson, sought the German governor, Von Der Lancken, late at night before the execution, and with the Spanish minister, pleaded with the governor and the German officers for the English woman's life is graphically related in a memorandum from Mr. Gibson. This document refers to the German authorities' apparent lack of good faith in failing to keep their promises to inform the American minister fully of the trial and sentence.

Minister Whitlock telegraphed to Ambassador Page on the 12th.

"Miss Cavell sentenced yesterday and executed at 2 o'clock this morning, despite our best efforts continued until the last moment."

Mr. Whitlock's final appeal was in the form of a note sent by a messenger late on the night of the 11th to Governor von Der Lancken, the translation of which reads as follows:

"My Dear Baron—I am too sick to present my request myself, but I appeal to your generosity of heart to support it and save from death this unhappy woman. Have pity on her."

"You are truly,

"BRAND WHITLOCK."

Mr. Whitlock also stated that Miss Cavell had nursed German soldiers.

VISITED IN HER CELL

BY ENGLISH CLERGYMAN

Mr. Deleval, counselor of the American legation, reported to Minister Whitlock:

"This morning Mr. Gahan, an English clergyman, told me that he had seen Miss Cavell in her cell yesterday night at 10 o'clock and that he had given her Holy Communion and had found her admirably strong and calm."

"I asked Mr. Gahan whether she had made any remark about anything concerning the legal side of her case and whether the confession which she made before trial and in court was, in his opinion, perfectly free and sincere. Mr. Gahan said she told him she was perfectly well, and knew what she had done, that, according to the law, of course, she was guilty and admitted her guilt, but that she was happy to die for her country."

Secretary Gibson's report says that Conrad, an official of the German civil branch, gave positive assurances that the American legation would be fully informed of the developments in the case, and continues:

"Despite these assurances, we made repeated inquiries in the course of the day, the last one being at 6:20 P. M. Mr. Conrad then stated that sentence had not been pronounced, and specifically renewed his previous assurances that he would not fail to inform us as soon as there was any news."

"At 8:20 it was learned from an outside source that sentence had been passed in the course of the afternoon, before the last conversation with Mr. Conrad, and that execution would take place during the night."

WITH SPANISH MINISTER

SEERS VON DER LANCKEN

Secretary Gibson thereupon sought the Spanish minister, and, with Mr. Deleval, went to Von Der Lancken's quarters. Finding the governor and his staff absent, they telephoned to him, and the governor with his staff returned shortly after 10 o'clock.

Secretary Gibson's report to Minister Whitlock continues:

"The circumstances of the case were explained to him, and your note was presented. He read it aloud in our presence. He expressed disbelief in the report that sentence had actually been passed, and manifested some surprise that we should give credence to any report not emanating from official sources. He was quite insistent on knowing the exact source of our information, but this I did not feel at liberty to communicate to him."

"Baron von Der Lancken stated that it was quite improbable that sentence had been pronounced, and, even if so, it would not be executed in so short a time, and that, in any event, it would be quite impossible to take any action before morning."

"It was, of course, pointed out to him that, even if the facts were as he believed them to be, action would be useless unless taken at once. We urged him to ascertain the facts immediately. This, after some hesitancy, he agreed to do. He telephoned to the presiding judge of the court-martial, and returned to say that the facts were as we had presented them, and that it was intended to carry out the sentence before morning."

"We then presented as earnestly as

Missing Germans Seen in New York

Two Officers From Interned
Raider at Norfolk Navy Yard
in Metropolis Last Sunday

WASHINGTON, October 21.—Lieutenant Koch and Dr. Kronecker, the two German navy officers absent without leave from the interned commerce raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich at the Norfolk Navy-Yard, were seen by an American naval officer in the Pennsylvania Railway Station in New York last Sunday, the day their leave expired. The American officer so reported to-day to the department.

ECLIPSE SEEN COMING OUT

OF POTOMAC RIVER

NORFOLK, Va., October 21.—A report has reached Admiral Beatty, commander of the Norfolk Navy-Yard, that the yacht Eclipse, on which six warrant officers of the interned German cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm left here October 11, was seen coming out of the Potomac River at noon last Thursday, heading for Baltimore.

THOUSANDS TO PARADE

Parade on Saturday in New York Will
Be Final Demonstration in
Favor of Suffrage.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, October 21.—More than 15,000 men and women will march

to the front, head erect, shoulders back, talking or laughing, as the instructions read, in the great suffrage parade here Saturday, according to estimates made at suffrage headquarters today. The women will all be clad either in white or in white shirtwaists and black skirts. The men may appear in all the frilleries of fashion, as long as they enroll, and suffrage leaders claim that hundreds of men are enrolling.

The parade will be the final demonstration in favor of suffrage before election day, November 2, at which the voters will decide whether the fair sex is to have the vote or not.

DR. DUMBA AT THE HAGUE

Statement Attributed to Him That
Austria Should Declare War on U. S.

He Says, Is Absurd Invention.

LONDON, October 21.—The arrival at The Hague of Dr. C. T. Dumba, lately recalled as Austrian ambassador to the United States, is reported in a dispatch from the correspondent there of Reuters Telegram Company.

Dr. Dumba was escorted by the Austrian minister, who met him at Rotterdam.

Dr. Dumba, the Reuters correspondent says, issued a brief statement to the press saying that he intended to make a short stay in Holland and would abstain from any political conversations.

He called the statement attributed to him that "Austria-Hungary should declare war on the United States" an absurd invention.

NEGATIVE REPLY TO POPE

King Albert of Belgium Declines to
Initiate Steps Looking to
Conclusion of Peace.

ROME, October 21 (Via Paris).—Pope Benedict has just received from King Albert of Belgium a reply to an autographed letter from the Pope urging the King to initiate steps looking to the conclusion of peace. King Albert replied in the negative.

The King thanked Pope Benedict for his promise to use his influence with Germany to bring about the evacuation of Belgian territory in the event of peace.

King Albert declared he would never brandish his sword while his country "was in slavery." Pope Benedict is represented as being greatly disappointed at the outcome of his efforts.

SHEPPARDS ADOPT BOY

Former Miss Helen Gould and Husband
Take Five-Year-Old Child From
Orphan's Home.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., October 21.—Mrs. Emily J. Sheppard, formerly Miss Helen M. Gould, and her husband, it was disclosed to-day by papers filed with the county clerk, have adopted an orphan nearly five years old from St. Christopher's Home, in Dobbs Ferry. The orphan adopted was known as John Doe, No. 104, alias Austin McCleary, according to the documents. He was committed to St. Christopher's in 1911 when the children's court, Manhattan, on an affidavit that he was wild and home, had been abandoned, neglected and had no visible means of being maintained.

SKINNER LEAVES LONDON

American Consul-General Will Come to
Washington to Report on Effects
of War on Trade Conditions.

LONDON, October 21.—Robert P. Skinner, American consul-general at London, departed this morning for Portsmouth, where he was to sail later for New York on the steamship Rotterdam. Mr. Skinner will go to Washington to report on trade conditions, with particular reference to the effect of war regulations on American commerce.

HORACE G. WILLIAMS DEAD

For Many Years Philadelphia Was
Identified With Coal and Lumber
Business of South.

PHILADELPHIA, October 21.—Horace G. Williams, fifty-four, for many years identified with the coal and lumber business of the South, died to-day at his home in St. Davids, near here. Mr. Williams at one time was president of the Portsmouth, Va., Street Railway Company, and for a number of years was receiver for the Beaver Creek Railroad and the Beaver Creek Lumber Company, Virginia corporations.

IT PAYS TO TRAVEL YORK RIVER LINE

TO BALTIMORE AND BEYOND. Excellent steam service. Only \$2.50 one way; \$4.50 round trip. Delightful fall Chesapeake Bay.

MEXICAN BANDITS KILL U. S. SOLDIERS

Three Shot to Death and Eight
Wounded When Attacked at
Ojo de Agua Camp.

RIO GRANDE STOPS PURSUIT

Funston Urged to Organize Ade-
quate Secret Service for
Work on Border.

BROWNSVILLE, TEX., October 21.—Three American soldiers, five Mexicans and one Japanese were killed in a night early to-day between United States soldiers and Mexican bandits at Ojo de Agua. The Japanese had apparently been shot in the fight, but there is nothing to indicate that he belonged to the raiders. Eight American soldiers were wounded.

The Rio Grande was used to-day by separate bands of Mexican bandits to stop pursuit of American soldiers, most of the bandits crossing into Mexico in both instances. The first crossing was in the retreat from the Ojo de Agua fight, sixty miles up the river, and the second about thirty miles up the river. Captain Frank R. McCoy, of the Third Cavalry, commanding the mission patrol district, reported to-night his belief that there were not more than thirty Mexicans in the party which attacked Ojo de Agua. All eight of the American wounded were expected to recover, he said. Not all the bandits appear to have crossed the river after this fight, for a trail of blood, made apparently by at least two wounded men, was followed for several miles, until it finally was lost at a point where the bandits obtained horses from some source.

RECEIVE FIRST WARNING

FROM SCREAMS OF WOMEN

The fifteen American soldiers in camp at Ojo de Agua received their first warning of the bandits' approach from screams of Mexican women. Soon afterward, according to the story of a trooper at Mission, a sentry saw a figure moving suspiciously, and slipped aside the door of Sergeant Shaefer, in command of the detachment, saying: "Things are looking bad out in the brush."

He had hardly finished speaking when the bandits opened fire from all sides. One of the first volleys killed Sergeant Shaefer. The attackers seemed to advance, to retreat, and to maneuver by the bushes. One seasoned soldier, the army wireless operator ran to his machine to send out a call, but a bullet penetrated his arm, and the same bullet broke the wireless. Captain McCoy was notified of the fight by a merchant at Pecos, near Ojo de Agua, who said he heard heavy fighting.

Among hatband ribbons left by the bandits after the fight were inscriptions reading: "Viva the Independence of Texas" and "Viva Villa."

Reports to-day of a bandit raid near Sebastian were discounted to-night.

The Carranza consul here, J. Z. Carras, reported to Colonel A. P. Blockson, at Fort Brown, Texas, that General Eugenio Lopez Carranza, commander at Matamoros, had sent soldiers to a point opposite Ojo de Agua with orders to arrest persons crossing the river there.

LOPEZ WILL ORDER

DE LA ROSA'S ARREST

When told that Luis de la Rosa, bandit leader, had been reported to American authorities as seen on the streets of Teysona, Mexico, Wednesday, General Lopez said he would order De la Rosa's arrest.

Colonel Blockson and Colonel Jos. A. Gaston, of the Sixth Cavalry, at Harlingen, joined to-day in urging Major-General Funston to have an adequate secret service organization for work among the Mexicans in this section.

It was reported to-night that Texas Rangers at Fort Brown, Texas, had been asked to remove restorers which heretofore have prevented rangers or civilians from approaching the banks of the Rio Grande in chasing bandits.

FUNSTON MAKES REPORT

OF ATTACK BY MEXICANS

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, October 21.—Major-General Frederick Funston's preliminary report of the battle between Mexican raiders and United States troops at Mission, Texas, fixed the casualties as three dead and eight wounded on the American side. The bodies of five Mexicans were found in the brush, and many more are believed to have been wounded.

General Funston's report said: "Detachment of Troop G, Third Cavalry, wireless section Company D, Signal Corps, guarding this Mexican village, attacked by large band Mexican raiders at 2 P. M. Enemy driven off. Five killed, already found in darkness. On my arrival with relieving troops, Scott and Lane, Sixth Cavalry, they scattered in Chaparral, between here and river. Detachments in pursuit. Sergeant Shaefer, Troop G, Third Cavalry; First Class Privates Joyce and McConnell, Company D, Signal Corps, killed in action."

"The following wounded: Privates Bowner, Behr, Langlands, Kubly, all of Troop M, Third Cavalry; First Class Sergeant Smith and Corporal Canizer, Signal Corps."

"Following just this moment received by wire from Captain Wells, Mission: "In addition to radio of Captain McCoy this morning, Private Shallenback, Troop G, Third Cavalry, and Steward, Company D, Signal Corps, found wounded."

Appointed United States Consul.

WASHINGTON, October 21.—Robert N. McNeely, of Monroe, N. C., has been appointed a United States consul, it was announced to-day, and has been assigned to Aden. Consuls transferred included: Claude D. Dawson, Anderson, S. C., from Valencia to Tampico; Charles L. Latham, North Carolina, from Santos to Dundee.

PARTY TO CAUCUS ON DEFENSE PLAN

Program Backed by President
Will Be Crystallized Into
Administration Bill.

STUBBORN FIGHT EXPECTED

Executive Expresses Confidence
That Country Will Approve
His Purposes.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, October 21.—President Wilson will have a conference to-morrow with Senator John W. Kern, of Indiana, majority leader of the Senate, on preparedness. Early next week he will have his second conference with Chairman James Hay, of the House Committee on Military Affairs. The object of these two important interviews is to arrange for party caucuses in both the Senate and House at which the administration's national-defense plan will be adopted as a Democratic policy.

The plan for an adequate navy and a measure of increase in the army being backed by the President and his Cabinet is to be crystallized into an administration bill. "King Caucus" will be invoked to tie the hands of the opposition within the party. To those who are supporting his program, the President has outlined the methods by which he will put his legislation through Congress in the face of determined opposition.

The President realizes the strength of the "little-navy" men and the small-army advocates in his own party. It is his purpose to neutralize that opposition by appealing to their patriotism to country, their loyalty to his leadership, and then place the seal of the caucus on the bill and force it through.

BRYAN WILL BE BACK

OF CHIEF OPPOSITION

The will of the caucus in both houses is supreme, and the President has been informed by his lieutenants that with a caucus decree and Republican aid his program will be agreed to in both houses, but only after a stubborn fight by some of the most influential Democrats in both bodies, back of whom will stand former Secretary of State Bryan.

Majority Leader Kern, who was at the White House to-day, said that in all its essentials, particularly with respect to the navy, he would support the President's national-defense program. He declined to go into particulars. This statement was accepted as an assurance that it was not the intention of Senator Kern to line up with Mr. Bryan, Senator Tillman, chairman of the Naval Committee, has strongly indorsed the naval plan, and Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Military Committee, has given his cordial approval to the Garrison plan for a better and stronger army and the creation of a substantial army reserve.

A big fight is expected by the President, notwithstanding the approval of these leaders. Senator Kern is opposed to any considerable expansion in the army, and Majority Leader Claude Kitchin, in the House, who succeeds to Oscar Underwood's mantle, is opposing both army and naval expansion. The President to-day, however, showed that he understands the situation, and is preparing for the fight. His first general engagement with his opponents will be in caucus.

TECHNICAL EXPERTS

PROCEED WITH PLANS

Meanwhile, the technical experts of the army and navy are proceeding with their plans. It was disclosed to-day that the War Department intends to provide the main coast-defense stations with sixteen-inch guns, in addition to those already in commission. These are to be placed as follows: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Fort Henry (Chesapeake Bay), on the Atlantic, and San Pedro (the harbor of Los Angeles), San Francisco and Puget Sound, on the Pacific.

Only one of these monster guns so far has been made. It is at Sandy Hook, where it was tested. The carriage upon which it is to be mounted is still in process of manufacture. The sixteen-inch guns at any of our coast ports are twelve-inch. Although of an old type, they are still regarded as effective.

The first sixteen-inch guns will be sent to Panama, followed by their installation at New York and at Fort Henry. Experts say these new guns, which will be wire-wound and at the elevation attainable, can send a shell twenty miles, but their most effective range will be ten or twelve miles.

To meet the demand for new officers in the army, Secretary Garrison will draw upon the organized militia, appointments to be made after technical examination. The preference is to be given to young men who have mastered the technicalities of their profession as citizen-soldiers, as well as to graduates of military academies. In this way the secretaries expect to draw up of 1,000 fairly well equipped young officers for the reserve army.

HAY WILL DEVOTE TIME

TO FRAMING MILITARY BILL

Chairman Hay, of the Military Committee, expects to come to Washington immediately and devote all his time to framing the military bill, in accordance with the President's views.

Confidence that the country will approve of the administration's plans for strengthening the national defenses was expressed by President Wilson to-day in addressing a committee from the Conference on National Defense which called at the White House. The committee presented resolutions urging "adequate and quick" increases in every department of the national defenses.

The President said he was certain the people of the nation wanted the country adequately prepared for defense, although there might be some differences of opinion as to just how to go about strengthening the army and navy.

Voice at Arlington Heard in Paris Over Wireless Telephone

Engineer in Naval Station
Near Washington Talks
to Operator in Eiffel
Tower.

NEW YORK, October 21.—Wireless telephonic communication between Washington, D. C., and Paris was established by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company this morning between midnight and 1 o'clock. The words, uttered by E. B. Webb, an engineer for the company, in the naval wireless station in Arlington, just outside the capital, were heard distinctly by H. E. Shreeve in the Eiffel Tower, 3,500 miles away.

As Shreeve listened Lloyd Espenschied, in Honolulu, 4,200 miles from Washington, heard Webb speak. Thus by a few simple words Paris and Honolulu, 8,700 miles apart, were linked for about fifteen minutes.

To-night a score of reporters with telephone receivers clamped to their ears sat around a long green table in the office of Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. John J. Carthy, chief engineer for the great corporation, was in Chicago. Over a special wire Mr. Carthy told the reporters about Webb's message to Shreeve and Espenschied. And when he had finished the absorbing narrative he predicted communication with Tokyo as the next step and then the words that would travel around the globe.

CARTY TELLS REPORTERS

OF WIRELESS TELEPHONY

"Hello, hello. Can you hear distinctly?" asked Carthy. "Yes? Well, it happened between midnight and 1 o'clock in the morning. There was only one transmitter. Webb, our engineer in the naval wireless tower in Arlington, used it. Shreeve, another engineer, was in the Eiffel Tower in Paris. Espenschied was in the tower at Honolulu."

"You know, on the morning of September 30, an hour or so after Mr. Vail had left the office, from where you are sitting to San Francisco, San Diego and down to Panama, we got into communication by wireless telephony with our man in Honolulu. For a fortnight we have been trying to establish radio telephone communication between Arlington and Paris. State disturbances hindered us. Our only chance was to reach the Eiffel Tower. But the French government is using the tower almost constantly for military services. Despite this, the French officials, ever on the alert for the most modern achievement, granted our engineers the use of the tower for a few minutes each day. Tremendous electrical disturbances were encountered. Last Tuesday our men in Washington seemed to have the invention that they reached Paris. Again, on Wednesday, they touched the receiver on Shreeve's head."

"For some reason we could not get the connection we wanted. It should be easier to telephone to Paris than to San Francisco. Shreeve and A. M. Curtis, our second man in Paris, had arranged with us to set up a series of wireless signals. But toward midnight the atmosphere cleared. Webb had the only transmitter. Shreeve was more listening and waiting. He agreed to cable us the results of his vigil."

"Last night Webb and R. A. Heising, who was working with him in Arlington, were poking out over the Atlantic for several hours. Once they seemed to reach Shreeve, but the signals told us that he did not hear. During the early night the static interferences were tremendous. But toward midnight the atmosphere cleared. Webb had the only transmitter. Shreeve was more listening."

"Finally, soon after midnight, the radio struck the tower hard and fast."

"Hello, hello, hello, hello," sang Webb; hello, Shreeve. Hello, Shreeve; hello, Shreeve. Hello, Shreeve; hello, Shreeve. Hello, Shreeve; hello, Shreeve. Good-by, Shreeve; good-by, Shreeve; good-by, Shreeve."

"Espenschied was listening in Honolulu. We figured that there was a chance that he would hear. But Shreeve was the man we wanted to reach. We were certain of Honolulu. It was Paris we wanted."

"Radio traffic in the Pacific was very light. But the air over Paris was charged with electricity. It seemed that all the high-power stations in Europe were roaring."

WEBB TALKS IN ORDINARY

SINGSONG TONE TO PARIS

"Webb talked in an ordinary singsong tone. He repeated his words many times. He used a number of words that we use in testing. He made no attempt to hold actual conversation with Shreeve, because Shreeve could not answer. We picked out words easily distinguishable because it was the basic fact of ability to communicate that we were after. Actual conversation is now assured. I am not prepared to predict when. When Webb had finished he rose and shook Heising's hand. He declared that he was sure he had reached Shreeve and that Shreeve had heard."

"Early this afternoon we received a cable from Shreeve. In it he said he had heard perfectly. We were elated, naturally. Somehow or other we seemed to have forgotten about Espenschied away over the Pacific. But Espenschied had heard. An hour later we received his cable."

"He too had heard. But, most remarkable, he told us that he recognized Webb's voice—1,900 miles away. He did not know who was to do the talking. He listened and was able to identify his friend, Webb, by the voice. Rather encouraging, what?"

"I guess that's all, gentlemen—unless you'd like to ask questions. You know, I'm arranging to-night to establish the telephonic communication between Thomas A. Edison in San Francisco, and his home in Orange, N. J."

Plan Coercive Measures Against Greece, Is Report

BERLIN, October 21 (wireless to Sayville).—The Transocean News Bureau to-day gave out the following statement:

"According to telegrams received by Berlin newspapers from London, England and her allies, after the brutal violation of Greek neutrality, now contemplate coercive measures, in order to drag small and defenseless Greece against her will into war and force her to side with those who violated her independence and sovereignty."

"Apparently a naval demonstration off Piraeus and a blockade of the Greek coast is planned, in order to impose the foreigners' will upon the feeble state. How much the Greeks resent these attempts to crush their sovereignty appears from the fact that, according to unanimous press reports, cases of friction between the landing troops and the Greeks in Salonika are frequent. The Greek officers are not on good terms with the invaders."

REFUSES TO REPLACE CARS

ON BROAD STREET HILLS

Street Committee, by 6 to 3 Vote,
Rejects Ordinance Repeal-
ing Rerouting.

APPROVES TENTATIVE PLAN

Recommends Opening of Viaduct to
All Traffic Except Vehicles Oper-
ated for Hire—Pollard to Draw
New Ordinance.

By a vote of 6 to 3 the Streets Committee of the Council last night rejected the ordinance for the repeal of the ordinance under which the tracks of the Virginia Railway and Power Company in the eastern part of the city were rerouted and the lines removed from the Broad Street hills.

This action followed a discussion that lasted more than an hour and a half, and after Vice-President Fritz Sitterding, of the railway company; Rev. J. J. Wicker and others opposing the proposed repeal, had been heard. There was a full attendance of the committee. Chairman Gilbert K. Pollock presiding.

Those voting for repeal of the rerouting ordinance were: Councilman W. H. Sullivan, of Jefferson Ward, who led the fight for repeal; Councilman Carter C. Jones, Madison Ward, and Alderman Arthur C. Nelson, of Jefferson Ward. Against repeal were: Aldermen Marx Gunst, Joseph E. Powers, Orway Fuller; Councilman W. D. Butler, Edgar B. English and Chairman Pollock.

APPROVES TENTATIVELY

GENERAL REROUTING PLAN

Following the defeat of the repeal ordinance the committee took up for consideration the whole proposition for rerouting the cars in the eastern part of the city. Each line was taken up separately. The committee voted to adopt tentatively a route for each of the lines, the whole to be submitted to the City Attorney with instructions to draw up a suitable ordinance, which shall be returned to the committee to be voted upon as a whole.

Alderman Fuller then offered a series of motions, each covering the rerouting of a line of the railway system connecting the eastern and western sections of the city.

The first of these provided that no cars shall be operated on Broad Street from Eleventh eastward to Eighteenth; the second, that no cars shall be run on Broad Street from Eighteenth eastward to Twenty-fourth; a third, that the Oakwood and Broad line shall continue to be operated as at present; a fourth, that the Broad and Main line shall be so routed as to remove the cars from Broad Street eastward from Twenty-fifth; but otherwise to remain as now operated; another motion allowed the Clay Street line to continue as now operated as far east as Twenty-fifth and Broad, but continue the line thence to Twenty-fifth and M, thence to Twenty-ninth, thence to P, returning along the same route.

WOULD REMOVE ALL LINES

FROM BROAD STREET

The effect of all the Fuller motions was to remove all lines from Broad Street. All of the propositions were carried by practically the same vote, as was also a motion by Mr. English that the Broad and Twenty-fifth Street line shall likewise remain as now routed.

The committee then adopted a resolution offered by Mr. English reciting that it was the sense of the committee that the Marshall Street viaduct should be thrown open free to all traffic, except vehicles operated for hire. This excludes jitneys and other public vehicles.

The propositions thus tentatively adopted were then referred to the City Attorney, who is instructed to incorporate them in an ordinance which shall be later submitted to the committee for adoption or rejection as a whole.

ALL BELLIGERENTS WORKING HARD TO WIN BIG VICTORY

Realize This Is Best Way to
Influence Neutral
States.

ALLIES NEGOTIATE WITH
GREECE AND ROUMANIA

German Armies Now on Offense
at Three Widely Sepa-
rated Points.

BULGARS GAIN IN SERBIA

Cut Railway, Driving Wedge Between
Main Forces and Anglo-
French Troops.

LONDON, October 21.—The German armies, which for nearly fifteen months have been continuously fighting on one front or the other, are now on the offensive at three widely separated points—against Riga and Dvinsk in Serbia and in the Champagne district of France.